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**G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.**

## NO. 591.

CHUSETTS,  
H. Hammond, of South

March 20, 1858, on the  
under the Locomotive  
The protracted debate, in  
which we have participated,  
Hundreds of thousands  
have watched its progress  
with intense and painful solicitude. It has precipitated  
the most profound assent  
in his annual message  
to the most profound assent  
ult. Hardly a ray of hope  
We heard the impotent  
power which away  
demanding the complete  
against the people  
Chief Magistrate of the  
his hands and feet  
corrupt; and the  
in whom would not yield  
dishonors. During these  
conflict, we have seen the  
and the power of the  
prostituted by the Presi-  
to speak, and to strike down  
he could not be won  
as this nation witnesses

recent prostitution of E  
 have we witnessed suc  
 such abject and unblis  
 is, however, of the pote  
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 calm and guide the shi  
 course.

isms, and illustrious statesmen, has left recorded the following words: "It is amazing to me that it taints the vice," "establishes false principles," and "perverts the day, as I have watched which have transpired in Kansas—day by day by day, and violence, trickery and the studied persuasions of the Kansas people, and in the remembrance of the signs of statesmen, whose ripe intellect, well-ordered mind of the Republic, at home and abroad, in the light of Christ, upon our pathway, it taints, that heart must be of virtue and vice, and that before any citizen is called to enact such crimes in Kansas, or uphold, or in them. Pervented reason principle may lure or impair such acts as have stained territory; but let President, that from the hour of Paradise, and hanked in the mother of mankind, 'higher law,' to the work, no genius, no law

to "consecrate a crime." The world in defiance of the progress of human history shall record the enemies won in the vindication of the rights of the people. Let people to frame their constitution, as to them shall seem for happiness, in an society of equals, and let it be known—it was won eighty—old Constitutions, or the blood of the Revolution should, either in rise above little technicalities. We should remember, "that forms ought to be such, that a rigid adherence to them should not be necessary to the preservation of the precious rights of the people." "The thirteen" received their charter of England; and when they claimed, they changed the terms in their own time and ways have formed, some elements of the people, some, and some by enabling and joined this sister nation. Let us not be continually risen about little technicalities, but let us let them have generally won the people of the new States and to see if the Constitution is republican. Never

[illegible]

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course is unworthy of  
orable to the country.  
President, with care  
of the Committee on  
acts of the venerable Sen  
COLLIER,] and the  
[Mr. DOUGLAS,] present  
the clearest light. The  
majority of the committe  
Missouri, [Mr. GREEN,  
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one, and indignation.

100

Mr. President, the Senator from South Carolina, Mr. H. Pickens, has been one of the acknowledged champions of the expansion, perpetuity, and dominion of Slavery in America. His election to this body was based upon his acknowledged position, and he has led into the national councils, by the perpetualists and propagandists. The Senator, thus heralded, hastened to mingle in the debate, and, in his first speech, he sought to instruct the country, for he confessed he had not read the details of the transactions in Kansas, the knowledge of which is essential to an intelligent consideration of the question at issue. The Senator spoke to display before the country the benefits of that system of inaugurating a new slave State, and he spoke with relentless tenacity, a system he has ever defended, and to magnify the power of his section to rule the world, under her legitimate King. "King Cotton," he said, "is the basis from South Carolina frankly tells us that if 'this were a minority Constitution, that it would be no objection; that Constitutions are made by the majority, and that the majority are 'ought to have the right to make Constitutions'!" When we remember that the Senator represents a State which bases her representation upon inequality of rights, and that he has no qualification for her legislators, and denies to her people the right to vote for Governor or President, and that the Senator has endorsed, and has repeatedly renewed, the words of Mr. McDuffie, that "Slavery is the cornerstone of the republican edifice," and "repudiates as ridiculous" about this much-banded but more accredited man, the words, "that all men are created equal," we shall not be surprised at this distrust of the people, this avowed aristocratic, autocratic, and oligarchic sentiment.

lead those who have already been misled.

But the Senator tells us, Mr. President, that he has neglected his duty as a member of the Chamber "in so agitating the question of Slavery," and he authoritatively announces to us that "the subject has gone by its own hands." This question of Slavery, however, is still here, and he tells us that "it should be, and must be, discussed as a practical thing—as a thing that is, and is to be, a part of our daily life;—that it is no mere question of theory or sentimentality;—that Slavery 'is to be ineradicable,' he is ready for a final and conclusive settlement now ;" and he brings the North and the South face to face "to give their answers to each other in the contingency of separate organization!"

After referring, Mr. President, to the eight hundred thousand slaves who inhabit the Southern territory in the South; to its fine soil and its fertile climate; to the control of the great valley of the Mississippi, the seat of future greatness; to the fact that the majority of the S-nator boasts that "they have on their muster-rolls a million of men," "men brought up on arms," and "accustomed to the use of arms," and that "in an emergency every one of them would be available." Sir, this idle boast is simply ridiculous. It will excite a snuffe everywhere among the free people of the Union, and they will say what is necessary to embody and support, even for a few months, a large military force. This jubilant boast resembles the cry of the conqueror, "Behold my brethren your bayonets are now secured," scribbled to Governor McDuffis, at the

invested in lands and in slaves, had no stop put to his course, and he would not have voluntarily stopped by wanting to fulfill their obligations, and by sacrificing in one year, in the value of lands and slaves, more than the value of three cotton crops. He would not have been content with such gains even for one year, and keep the other free from their doors? The slave States owe to the free States this day more than the value of the cotton crop not being planted in the slave States. The free States owe to the slave States for merchandise, to say nothing of the sums owed for lands, railroads, and other investments. Sir, the South has no debt to the free States, and she owes to the free States to the value of at least one cotton crop; yet the Slave States vainly tell us that they have "poured their millions of dollars into the hands of the free States just at this crisis, to save us from destruction; that they have, owing to the bursting of our cotton crop, thrown into the market of the free States, which they have put into the charity

[SEE FORTH PAGE 10.]



Mr. L. T. Park, of Mount Union, Ohio, will receive and forward subscriptions for the *Era*, at club rates.

Mr. Wheeler is the accredited agent for the *Era*, in Cincinnati, Ohio.

## WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1858.

**PRINTING REFORMS.**—Some days ago, Mr. Taylor, from the Committee on Printing, made a report, presenting a most startling view of the abuses of printing under the present system, (the election of a Public Printer by each House,) and at the same time reported a bill providing for the establishment of a Government Bureau of Printing. The minority of the Committee, through Mr. Nichols, reported in favor of the system of Printing by contract. We may have something to say upon the subject hereafter. As at present advised, we incline to the project of a Government Bureau, and we are quite sure could the subject be considered entirely upon its merits, apart from all party considerations, such a plan would find favor.

### MR. DOUGLAS AND THE REPUBLICANS.

A friend from Illinois, writing to us in a very liberal spirit, questions the wisdom of an editorial in the *Era*, recommending the Republicans of Illinois to support Mr. Douglas for Senator. We do not think any such editorial. During our absence, the last two or three weeks, something of the kind may have appeared in the *Era*, but we doubt it. It is not for us to advise our friends of Illinois in a question which involves so many considerations of special importance to themselves, and of which they can judge better than we can.

The position taken by Mr. Douglas in relation to the Lecompton constitution, and the People of Kansas, is just and honorable; and he has maintained it consistently, bravely, and with great ability. For the time, certainly, it has arrayed him against the Administration, separated him from the great body of his party in Congress, and led him into co-operation with the Republican members. That he will adhere steadfastly to his position, we have never doubted; but how it may affect his future course, or political relations, he will decide for himself.

Meanwhile we shall not claim him as a convert to Republicanism, or a representative of its principles; nor shall we seek, by unfriendly references to the Past, to counteract the real service he is doing at present. Let him cast out devils, no matter how his form of exorcism may be rather novel.

### ANOTHER DEMAND FOR MONEY.

The Administration is again in trouble, notwithstanding the supply of Treasury notes it obtained some months since. In reply to a rumor in the *Intelligencer*, that the President had determined to ask Congress to authorize a new loan of thirty millions, and to find the twenty millions already issued, and the Union of the 27th, has a dissertation on the hard times, diminished revenue, &c. It is very sure that the rumor is not exactly well founded, but it makes admissions enough to show that there is too much truth in it. After presenting rather a gloomy picture of the revenue, it claims that it is now increasing, and will continue to increase, till it reaches its usual standard, and adds:

"The simple question with the Executive, therefore, is, whether they will rely upon this promised and probable increase of the revenues, for the funds required for the ordinary expenses of Government, or whether they will, in the heavy appropriations for various purposes, which are made by the Congress, or whether they will themselves seek, by a possible continuation of paralyzed business and restricted receipts, by obtaining authority from Congress in advance, if the contingency of needing them should arise, to issue Treasury notes over and above the amount now authorized, in payment of demands upon the Government prior to the 31st of December next."

The Secretary of the Treasury, it says, might be quite confident of a sufficient increase of the revenue, and yet not be willing to risk it. He has accordingly made a call upon his colleagues of the Cabinet, to know what they think of the revenue, and the responses are not yet made. When made, he will then be able to say whether he will depend on the revenue, or ask new supplies from Congress.

Such is the statement of the *Union*, and it is clearly intended to prepare the Public for another demand for Treasury notes. We hope that, if made, it will not be granted. If money must be raised, let the Administration take the responsibility of recommending a loan, and not shield itself by paying its debts with paper money.

### TUESDAY IN CONGRESS.

In the Senate, the English Kansas bill came up for consideration. Mr. Crittenden made a speech against the bill, and Mr. Hunter followed him in his favor.

In the House, the resolution of Mr. Spenser, imploring a Land Commissioner in the West for locating lands illegally, was taken up, and Mr. Hughes, of Indiana, introduced that Mr. Spenser be censured for the introduction of his resolution. His motion was laid on the table. The House then voted evening sessions during this week.

The Soldiers' Pension bill was then taken up in Committee of the Whole, and discussed. Mr. Curry, of Alabama, delivered an eloquent speech against the bill.

The DEFICIENCY BILL, with its enormous appropriations, notwithstanding the strenuous and able opposition of the Republican members of the Senate, passed that body, with two or three amendments, setting off some insignificant appropriations, which were subsequently restored by the House. Money bills are all powerful.

SUPPLY THE ARMY.—A good Republican, writing from New Mexico, Illinois, writes us to say that not long since numerous copies of Mr. Green's speech were scattered all over that district, and convinced some of the Old Liners that Mr. Douglas is all wrong. Republicans, please take notice, and supply the antidote.

MERITED HONOR.—A short time since, a meeting of leading citizens of Cincinnati, without distinction of party, embracing some of the most distinguished members of all parties, after authorizing a contract to be made with Mr. Thomas J. Jones, the distinguished abolitionist, to make one hundred copies of Gov. Chase's speech, at \$5 each, appointed a committee of well-known gentlemen to solicit the names of one hundred subscribers. These were obtained speedily, and the contract has been made, Gov. Chase is a graceful note, giving his consent.

The N. Y. Times and the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, both Conservative journals, and not Republican party papers, condemn the English Kansas bill as disgraceful to the originator and all Northern men who vote for it. This is an indication of Conservative sentiment upon the matter in the free States.

## A BILL TO BRING THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS TO SANCTION THE LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION.

When a Committee of Conference on the Lecompton Bill was secured in the House by the votes of Messrs. English of Indiana, Hall and Pendleton of Ohio, and Owen Jones of Pennsylvania, members who had previously opposed the Lecompton policy of the Administration, the worst consequences were apprehended. The Lecomptonites saw their advantage. They had the majority of the Committee, appointed by the Senate, and Mr. Owen Jones, who gave them the ascendancy in the Committee of the House, without violating the rule of Parliamentary usage. Selecting Mr. Stephens, the Administration leader, he associated with him Mr. English, whose position on the question had never been satisfactory to the Opposition, but who had betrayed a constant inclination for compromise, so that the House Committee, like that of the Senate, really contained but a single decided Anti-Lecompton member.

No one doubted that Mr. English would be prompt enough in concession, but the hope was that no vote would be cast which would be determined by the Lecompton members. The case, however, was a desperate one. Mr. English, doubtless, took counsel with the leaders of the Administration Party, with whom, after all, he has constantly sympathized, and the result of his joint labors, we suppose, is the bill reported by him last Friday, as a substitute for both the Senate and House bills. In the probable belief that the people of Kansas, by their delegates, did for themselves at Lecompton form a Constitution and State Government; that this Constitution is republican; but that the ordinance in relation to the public lands which accompanies it, is not acceptable to Congress. For this reason, and not because there is any question concerning the validity of the Constitution, the People of Kansas are to be allowed to vote for or against a certain change in this ordinance, specified in the bill. If they vote for them, Kansas is to be declared in the Union forthwith, with the Lecompton Constitution; if they vote against them, then they are to be authorized to elect delegates to form a Constitution for themselves, whenever it shall be ascertained by a census duly and legally taken that the population equals or exceeds the ratio of representation required for them by the House and Senate of Representatives; but no provision is made in this case for the grant of public lands.

In the Crittenden amendment, it was provided that for the purpose of securing a fair election, the Governor and Secretary of State, and the two presiding officers of both branches of the Legislature, should form a Board of Commissioners, &c. This was perfectly honest and impartial—the Administration here represented by two, and the People, or Free-State Party, by an equal number. But, the English bill adds the United States District Attorney, thus giving a majority of the Board to the Lecomptonites, and providing no certain veto upon the repetition of such frauds as have already disgraced the Administration party in Kansas. In prescribing, too, the qualifications of voters, it completely ignores the existing Territorial Legislature, because, we must presume, it is a Free-State one, and it requires that they shall be such as were excluded by the laws of the Territory at the last general election for members of the Territorial Legislature.

Such is this compromise bill, as it is called—an insult to the People of Kansas, an insult to the Common Sense of the People of the United States—of a piece with the Lecompton juggle itself. Entitled, "A Bill for the Admission of Kansas," it ought to be entitled "A Bill to Bribe the People of Kansas to Sanction the Lecompton Constitution."

We print the whole of it. Let every reader examine for himself. Messrs. English, Hall, Pendleton, Jones, Greenback, and several Democrats, hitherto co-operating with Mr. Douglas, are sustaining it; and they voted last Friday, as the record shows, with the Lecomptonites, against every measure to secure full time for considering the merits of the new and strange measure. Their constituents should make themselves familiar with the character and objects of a measure intended to prevent a fair submission of the Lecompton Constitution to the judgment of the People of Kansas. Recollect, the Senate bill was opposed by these gentlemen, because, they said, it attempted to force the Constitution upon an unwilling people; the Montgomery amendment was sustained by them, because, they said, it provided for a fair and impartial submission of the Constitution to the people; and they still stand fast by the position they took in the beginning of Congress.

The Lecompton Convention, with its peculiar modesty characteristic of all its proceedings, asserting the right to take the public lands within Kansas, adopted an Ordinance, to be submitted with the Constitution to Congress, agreeing to relinquish this right, on certain enormous concessions being made by the United States, involving, among other matters, grants of lands to the amount of twenty-five millions of acres, and the right to sell millions of dollars. Of course, the Ordinance claimed the existence of a right which belongs to no State; its demands were indecent; both the Senate bill and the Crittenden amendment could see this; and provision was made for the ordinary grants in such cases. There was no necessity of submitting any proposition in regard to these changes to the people of Kansas, for certainly the Federal Government would do what it will with its own. Who ever heard of re-submitting a land grant to the people of a Territory?

But the ridiculous Ordinance of the Convention afforded a convenient pretext for Mr. English and his cunning associates. They could change the Ordinance into the usual form of land grants to new States, submit it then to the popular vote, and, under cover of this, the gentlemen whom we have named, might be able to shelter themselves against the charge of having abandoned the great principle of the right of the People to govern themselves; and at the same time the extremists of the South might tell their constituents they had conceded nothing, for it was not the Ordinance, but only a land grant, that was re-submitted to the people of Kansas.

Such is the Janus-faced trickery which has stamped the policy of the Administration in regard to Kansas from the beginning up to this hour. The Constitution was not submitted to the People, but the question of Slavery was submitted to them, in such a way, that to vote yes or no was to vote for that instrument. Not a vote was required for it that was not given under that compulsion. As with the English bill, they cannot vote to accept the proposition in relation to grants of lands, without voting to come into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution—and they cannot vote against the proposition, without not only losing their land grants, but having their claim to admission as a State postponed till a census, lawfully and duly ordered, shall show that the number "ninety-three thousand" population. Come in as a slave State, and with a Slave

Constitution, and you shall have these grants, and be allowed at once to stand on an equal footing with the thirty-two slave States in the Union. If you will not have this Slave Constitution, you shall not have these grants, you shall remain in your dependent Territorial condition till you have twice your present population. In other words, as a slave State you shall have favor, which you cannot have as a free State. Adopt Lecompton, and you shall be saved; reject it, and be damned. This is the literal meaning of the English bill. It appeals openly to the most selfish feelings of the People of Kansas, with a view to induce them to sacrifice their consistency and their duty; and should the bill pass, and there be found in Kansas a majority weak and corrupt enough to harbor principle for gain, Mr. Buchanan will proclaim in his next message that events have at length proved that the People of Kansas were in favor of the Lecompton Constitution! It discriminates between the admission of free and the admission of slave States, against the former, the Slave Power, unable to prevent the multiplication of free States, will hesitate at no measure that can check the "evil." It will admit Kansas as a slave State, with a population of forty-five thousand souls, but as a free State it must have ninety-three thousand! Is this to be a precedent? And will Ohio, the noblest free State of the West, sustain Messrs. Pendleton, Greenback, Cockerill, and Hall, in thus fastening the stigma of infamy upon these institutions? Representatives of free States, voting to bring Kansas into the support of a Slave State Constitution, to punish Kansas for seeking to become a free State!

How can honorable, fair-minded, liberal, national men, of any section or any party, sanction a measure so flagrantly violative of every principle of fair-dealing, honesty, and patriotism?

### THE RECORD.

April first, on the motion to reject the Lecompton Bill of the Senate, the Republican members of the House (ninety-two) voted in the affirmative, and with them Harris of Illinois, Hickman and Chapman of Pennsylvania. It could hardly be expected that any of the South Americans would vote in the affirmative, but had every Douglas Democrat voted in that way, with Hickman, Harris, and Chapman, he would have secured more consistently, and greatly strengthened his position.

On the motion, same day, to adopt the Crittenden or Montgomery amendment, ninety-two Republicans, twenty-two Douglas Democrats, and six Americans from the South, recorded their names in the affirmative.

### DOUGLAS DEMOCRATS.

Adrian	N. J. Clark	N. Y.
Chapman	Penn. Harkin	do.
Hickman	do. Harris	Ill.
Jones	do. Marshall	do.
Montgomery	do. Morris	do.
Cockerill	do. Shaw	do.
Greenback	do. Davis	Ind.
Hall	do. English	do.
Lawrence	do. Foley	do.
Pendleton	do. McKibbin	Cal.

Mr. English, of Indiana, whose conduct has given rise to the suspicion that he was never sincere in his co-operation with the Opponents of the Lecompton Bill, moved a Committee of Conference, a device to which the friends of the Bill had always looked to extricate them from defeat. He succeeded in persuading Pendleton and Hall of Ohio, and Owen Jones, to go with him, and thus the motion prevailed. Appointed on the Committee, from the beginning he acted with the Lecompton members, giving them the majority; and, at last, all the arrangements having been made for securing a victory to the Administration, the result of their labors was reported to the House, last Friday—which is nothing more, nothing less, than a Bill to bribe and corrupt the People of Kansas to sanction the Lecompton Constitution. Immediate action was demanded—but the "best-laid schemes of men and mice will fail." Some of the Extreme Southern men, who are called, hitherto—unexpected opposition arose—Mr. Hill, an American, from Georgia, moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject till the second Monday in May, and the motion prevailed. An Administration member moved a reconsideration, but Mr. Harris, of Illinois, moved to lay that motion on the table. Mr. English and his friends, disconcerted, resorted at once to dilatory motions, to delay a decision, and not till Saturday was the vote taken, when 105 voted to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, and 101 against it. The reader will find the record of yeas and nays on the various motions in our Congressional summary. The last vote we shall examine, so that the reader may understand the extent of the English defection, and how it has been counteracted.

Twenty-seven members were absent—eight Republicans, two Americans, four Douglas Democrats—all of whom, if present, would have voted in the affirmative, making the vote 119. The other thirteen, Administration Democrats, would have voted against the motion, raising the negative vote to 114.

Of those who voted to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, 84 were Republicans, 10 Douglas Democrats, 6 Americans, 5 Extreme Southern Democrats—the last named as follows:

Bosham	S. C. Quilman	Miss.
Stallworth	Ala. Shorter	Ala.
Bryan	Texas	do.
Harris	Md. Davis	Md.
Tripp	Ga. Hill	Ga.
Marshall	Ky. Underwood	Ky.

ANTILECOMPTON DEMOCRATS.

Harkin	do. Montgomery	Penn.
Davis	Ind. Chapman	Ind.
Morris	do. Cox	Ohio.
Shaw	do. Lawrence	do.
Clark	do. Clark	N. Y.
English	do. Jones	Penn.
Greenback	do. Hall	do.
Foley	do. Pendleton	do.

The vote shows that a majority of the House is dissatisfied with the English contrivance; but it is not decisive. We cannot infer from it the final action of the five Extreme Southern men, or even that of Messrs. Hill and Tripp, of Georgia, who joined their six South American friends on this occasion.

The reader, however, will learn from this record of the Anti-Lecompton Democrats how much they have gained over Lecompton and Calhoun, and how they still stand fast by the position they took in the beginning of Congress against Ruffianism and Usurpation.

### STANDSTILL EAST.

Chapman Penn. Harkin Ill. do. Marshall do. Morris do. Shaw do. Clark N. Y. do. McKibbin Ohio. do. Jones Penn. Greenback do. Hall do. Pendleton do. Foley do. English Ind. do. Pendleton do. Last Monday, the subject again came up, and the struggle was renewed. General Quilman desired to introduce a resolution in regard to the future admission of new States, disclaiming any purpose to have it bear upon the present case. It is understood that he is displeased

with the English bill, as it involves an invidious discrimination between new States, allowing Kansas to come in immediately as a slave State, but postponing her as a free State till she has ninety-three thousand population. He is apprehensive, probably, that it may be drawn into a precedent, which may operate against the admission of new slave States, should power change hands. He has the reputation, too, of being a fair-minded, honorable man, and may revolt at the mean disposition attempted in this case. How would Southern men feel, and act, had it been demonstrated again and again that four-fifths of the People of Kansas were anxious to come in as a slave State, and a reckless majority in Congress, disregarding their will, should virtually say to them, Sanction a free-State Constitution imposed upon you by a usurper, give the lie to all you have professed, and you shall have no more to do with the People of Kansas for seeking to become a free State!

But, whatever the motives of Mr. Quilman, it is certain that so greatly was he scandalized by this English proposition, that he was anxious to bring forward a proposition, establishing the rule for the admission of new States hereafter, no matter what their institutions. His political friends, however, showed him no forbearance: he was not allowed to submit his proposition.

On the question of adopting the English motion of postponement (amended) till the second Monday of May, the vote stood—yeas 100, nays 104; and then the subject was postponed till Wednesday. This result was brought about by the absence of Mr. Hill, of Georgia, and by the vote of Tripp, of Georgia, Chapman of Pennsylvania, Cox and Lawrence of Ohio, who, having voted with the Opposition on Saturday, voted with the Administration and Mr. English on Monday. Mr. Chapman, we learn, declares that his vote on that occasion it was received as an indication of his purpose to vote for the English bill, against which he has prepared to vote. As to Messrs. Cox and Lawrence, the Lecomptonites, we apprehend, calculate now upon the support of the English bill, and the final struggle is approaching. If this number of the *Era* reach our subscribers, the telegraph may have announced its termination. The contest has been so protracted, has taken so many different forms, and so often has a decision been prevented by unexpected causes, that we do not feel authorized to predict the result, although we incline to the opinion that the Janus-faced measure will pass.

Should it pass, we shall then see whether the People of Kansas are honest or dishonest; whether they are prepared to give the lie to their professions of devotion to free institutions; whether they can be lured to desert their true friends, to sanction the usurpation which has trampled them under foot, and the Constitution which they have twice repudiated, and to sustain a President and a Party which have insulted and made war upon them, by upholding Border Ruffianism. We shall not be there capable of such meanness and wickedness. They have now the Territorial Government, and they are prepared to give the lie to their professions of devotion to free institutions; whether they can be lured to desert their true friends, to sanction the usurpation which has trampled them under foot, and the Constitution which they have twice repudiated, and to sustain a President and a Party which have insulted and made war upon them, by upholding Border Ruffianism. 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